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To

Member Secretary  
Haryana State Control Board,  
Panchkula, Haryana.

Memo No. SDE-II/DULB/2019/7457

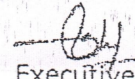
Dated: 30-10-2019

**Subject:** Action plan for Plastic Waste Management in the matter of Original Application No. 247/2017.

On the subject cited above

2. I have been directed by the competent authority to forward you the action plan for plastic waste management prepared by ULB department in the matter of OA No. 247/2017.
3. Therefore, you are requested to forward the same to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for further necessary action.

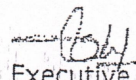
DA / As Above

  
Executive Engineer-IV,  
for Director, Urban Local Bodies,  
Haryana, Panchkula

Endst No. SDE-II/DULB/2019/7458

Dated: 30-10-2019

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Chairman, Haryana State Pollution Control Board, Panchkula, Haryana for further information and necessary action please.

  
Executive Engineer-IV,  
for Director, Urban Local Bodies,  
Haryana, Panchkula

CC:

1. PS to W/PSULB for kind information of W/PSULB, Haryana
2. PA to W/DULB for kind information of W/DULB, Haryana
3. Steno to W/CE for kind information of W/CE (HQ).



# Action Plan For Plastic Waste Management



October 2019  
Urban Local Bodies, Department  
Government of Haryana



## 1.1 Introduction to Plastic Waste

- 1.1.1 The rapid rate of urbanization and development has led to increase in consumption of plastic products and plastic waste generation. It is a fact that plastics waste constitutes a significant portion of the total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in India. Plastics are non-biodegradable and remain on earth for thousands of years. The burning of plastics waste under uncontrolled conditions lead to generation of different hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), depending upon the type of polymers and additives used. However, the end-of-life plastics can be recycled into a second life application but after every thermal treatment/recycling deterioration in quality of recycled plastic products. Thus, plastic waste can be recycled only 3-4 times. The visibility of huge quantity of plastic waste has been perceived as a serious problem and made plastics a target in the management of solid waste.
- 1.1.2 Much of the growth in plastic production is driven by single use or disposable applications. Nearly 50% of plastics used are single use products such as bottles, plastic bags, packaging material, plates, cups, straws, stirrers, spoons and forks. The use of plastic in packaging both as rigid and flexible forms has been increasing.
- 1.1.3 Plastic bottles, jars, and containers, also known as rigid packaging, find their way into the reusing and recycling economy through informal chain of rag pickers and kabaadi wallahs or scrap dealers.
- 1.1.4 But other single use plastics such as bags, candy wrappers, tobacco and pan masala sachets, soap rappers and shampoo sachets are either too difficult or not lucrative enough to collect. These plastic items then find their way into landfills; unauthorized garbage dumps, or simply remains uncollected on road berms. Eventually, these single-use plastic items clog rivers and other water bodies. They when consumed by animals find their way into our food systems.
- 1.1.5 Plastics are non-biodegradable and remain on earth for thousands of years. The burning of plastic waste under uncontrolled conditions lead to generation of different hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), depending upon the type of polymers and additives used.
- 1.1.6 Plastics are generally categorized into two types:

(i) Thermoplastics: Thermoplastics or Thermo softening plastics are the plastics which soften on heating and can be moulded into desired shape such as PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PVC, PS, etc.

(ii) Thermosets: Thermo set or thermo setting plastics on heating, cannot be remoulded or recycled such as Sheet Moulding Compounds (SMC), Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP), Bakelite etc. are the examples of the same.

Thermoplastics shall be channelized to registered plastic waste recycler for recycling. Thermoset plastics shall be processed and disposed off as per guidelines of CPCB.

For efficient management of plastic waste role of all the stake holder is very critical



including every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner throughout India. The Govt. of Haryana has adopted a cluster based approach for Integrated Solid Waste management. As part of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Project the selected concessionaire will be also responsible for recycling and processing of Plastic Waste.

## 1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF PLASTIC WASTE

Followings are the major environmental issues related to plastic waste

- 1.2.1 Littering of plastic waste is major environmental issues, it makes land infertile, choke the drains, on ingestion by cattle cause death and give ugly look of a city or town.
- 1.2.2 Lack of proper system for plastic waste collection and segregation in cities/towns.
- 1.2.3 Accumulation of non-recyclable plastic waste such as multilayered laminated packaging, thermoset plastic like SMC, FRP etc.
- 1.2.4 Open burning of plastic waste; especially thermoset plastic waste is major health and environmental issue, as it emits toxic gases.
- 1.2.5 Leaching impact on soil, underground water etc. due to improper dumping of plastic waste (contain metals & phthalates).
- 1.2.6 Running of unregistered plastic manufacturing and recycling industries in residential areas

## 1.3 Directions issued by NGT

- 1.3.1 NGT vide its orders dated 20.08.2018 in matter of OA No. 606/2018 titled as Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 has constituted Apex Monitoring Committee, Regional Monitoring Committee and State Level Monitoring Committee for monitoring the implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- 1.3.2 The NGT vide its orders dated 16.01.2019 in matter of OA no. 606/2018 has directed that Regional Committee may be replaced by State Level Committee in the modified form.
- 1.3.3 The NGT vide its orders dated 06.03.2019 in matter of OA no. 606/2018 has directed to ensure compliance of Rules 22 and 24 of SWM Rules along with compliance of BMW Rules and PWM Rules. Further, NGT has directed to notify at least three major cities, three major towns in the State and at least three Panchayats in every Districts model cities/towns/villages, which shall be made fully compliant within next six months. The remaining cities, towns and Village Panchayats of the State may be made fully compliant in respect of environmental norms within one year.
- 1.3.4 The NGT vide its orders to State of Bihar dated 15.03.2019 in matter of OA no. 606/2018 has also directed State of Haryana to develop a system of ranking of cities, town and villages based on level of compliance with environment laws and strengthen IEC strategies.
- 1.3.5 The NGT vide its order dated 12.03.2019 in the matter of OA no 247 of 2017 in EA no 13/2019 has directed all the States and Union Territories to ensure that reports in terms of Rule 13 are furnished to the CPCB positively within one month or 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019, for the period the reports are due as per rules and not filed so far. The CPCB may furnish a status report of compliance of PWM Rules after proper analysis to this Tribunal within



one month thereafter by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in. It has also been directed that all the States may also prepare their respective action plans for compliance of Rules within one month and furnish the same to the Central Pollution Control Board by 30.04.2019.





## Chapter 2 - Management of Plastic Waste

### 2.1 Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

Government of India has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 for effective management of Plastic Waste in the country. The salient features of rules for management of plastic waste by the urban local bodies, Pollution control board, waste generator are as under:

- i. PWM Rules, 2016 shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner.
- ii. Carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic shall not be less than fifty microns in thickness. The provision of thickness shall not be applicable to carry bags made up of compostable plastic, complying IS/ISO: 17088.
- iii. Waste Generators including institutional generators, event organizers shall not litter the plastic waste. They shall segregate waste and handover it to authorized agency and shall pay user fee as prescribed by ULB for waste management or spot fine in case of violation.
- iv. Within a period of six months from publication of PWM Rules, 2016 in official Gazette, Producer, Brand Owner shall work out modalities for waste collection system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products, in consultation with local authority/State Urban Development Department and implement it within two years thereafter.
- v. Promote use of plastic waste for road construction or energy recovery or waste to oil or co-processing in cement kilns etc.
- vi. Only the registered shopkeepers or street vendors shall be eligible to provide plastic carry bags to the customers for dispensing the commodities after paying plastic waste management fees (minimum ₹48,000 per annum) to concerned Local Body.
- vii. SPCB/PCC shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of PWM Rules, 2016, relating to registration, manufacture of plastic products and multi-layered packaging, processing and disposal of plastic wastes.
- viii. Concerned Secretary-in-charge of Urban Development of the State or a Union Territory and concerned Gram Panchayat in the rural area of the State or a Union Territory shall be the authority for enforcement of the provisions of PWM Rules, relating to waste management by waste generator, use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets or like, covers made of plastic sheets and multi-layered packaging.
- ix. Stakeholders & Responsible Authorities shall use Forms I to VI of the PWM Rules, 2016 for providing information to respective authorities on implementation of PWM Rules, 2016

### 2.2 Role of Various Stakeholders in Management of Plastic Waste

Role/responsibilities of various stakeholder departments in light of the Rules is given below:

#### A. Department of Environment through Haryana State Pollution Control Board

- a) Enforcement of the provisions of PWM Rules, 2016, relating to registration,



manufacture of plastic products and multi-layered packaging, processing and disposal of plastic wastes.

- b) SPCBs/PCCs are required to interact with Concerned Municipalities and to provide technical support to municipalities in setting-up of proper plastic waste management system for segregation, collection, transportation, disposal of PW as per PWM Rules, 2016.
- c) SPCBs/PCCs can ask State Urban Development Department to constitute State Level Advisory Body for implementation of PWM Rules, 2016.
- d) SPCBs/PCCs should constitute vigilance squad in collaboration with Concerned Municipalities to check surprisingly thickness of carry bags (both manufacturing & stocking), for not allowing <50  $\mu$ m thickness carry bags.
- e) SPCBs/PCCs can organize Mass-Awareness programme in various districts involving Municipalities & Stake-holders for not using less than fifty micron carry bags

#### **B. Department of Urban Local Bodies and Local Government**

- f) Ensure segregation, collection, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste.
- g) Ensuring channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to registered recyclers.
- h) Ensuring processing and disposal of non-recyclable fraction of plastic waste.
- i) Creating awareness among all stake holders about their responsibilities.
- j) Ensuring no open burning of plastic waste.
- k) Framing of bye-laws incorporating the provisions of Rules.
- l) Setting up system for plastic waste management within one year.
- m) Register the shopkeepers and street vendors who are providing plastic carry bags for dispensing their commodity by levying annual registration fee of minimum Rs. 48000/- per annum (@ Rs. 4000 / month) which may be increased depending on volume of plastic carry bags sold.
- n) Promote eco-friendly compostable carry bags (conforming IS/ISO: 17088) and certified by CPCB.

#### **C. Department of Rural Development and Gram Panchayat**

- a) Setting up system, operationalise and coordinate for waste management in the rural areas by ensuring segregation, collection, storage, transportation of plastic waste.
- b) Channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration.
- c) Creating awareness among all stakeholders about their responsibilities.
- d) Ensuring no open burning of plastic waste.

#### **D. Producers/Importers and Brand Owners under Extended Producers Responsibility**

- a) Ensure collection of used multi-layered plastic (MLP) sachets/pouches/ packaging through their own channel or concerned local body.
- b) Phase out manufacture and use of non-recyclable MLP.



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- c) Maintain record of details of the person engaged in supply of plastic used as raw material to manufacture carry bags, MLP packaging material, etc.
- d) Apply for obtaining registration from State Pollution Control Board.

#### **E. Waste Generators**

- a) Minimize generation of plastic waste.
- b) Ensure segregation of plastic waste at source, storage and handover segregated Waste to ULB/Gram Panchayat or agency appointed by them or registered waste pickers/recyclers/waste collection agencies.
- c) All generators shall pay user fee/charge as specified by local bodies for plastic waste management.

#### **F. Deputy Commissioner or District Magistrate**

To provide necessary coordination and support in enforcement of the Rules to the SPCBs, Deptt. Of Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayat.

#### **G. Non-Government Organizations**

- a) Organizing mass awareness campaigns in electronic media and print Media.
- b) Organizing/Imparting training to house-holds on management of bio-medical waste in coordination with Deptt. of Urban Local Bodies.

### **2.3 Current Status of Management of Plastic Waste**

#### **2.3.1 State Notification on Plastic**

As per the Haryana state Govt. notification dated 20<sup>th</sup> August 2103, the Government of Haryana has put the complete ban on use of virgin and recycled plastic carry bags & recycled plastic containers and accordingly imposed the following prohibitions on the manufacturing, sales, distribution, stocking, transportation and use of virgin and recycled plastic carry bags and recycled plastic containers:

- a) No person shall manufacture. stock. distribute. sell or use carry bags and articles such as plates, cups, tumblers, spoon, forks and straw made of virgin or recycled plastic in the state.
- b) No person shall use containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of food stuffs.
- c) Condition of manufacture of containers made of plastic. Subject to the provision of clause (a) above, any person may manufacture containers made of plastic, if following conditions are satisfied namely:-
  - i. Containers made of virgin plastic shall be in the natural shade or white
  - ii. Containers made of recycled plastic and used for purpose other than storing and packaging food stuffs, shall be manufactured using pigments and colorants as per IS : 9833: 1981 titled " List of pigments and colorants"



- d) Recycling- Recycling of plastic except carry bags shall be undertaken strictly in accordance with the Bureau of India Standards specifications; IS: 4534: 1998 titled "The guidelines for recycling of Plastics" is as amended from time to time.
- e) Marking/Codification- Manufacturers of recycled plastic containers shall code/mark containers as per IS: 14534:1998 titled 'The Guidelines for Recycling of Plastic' and the end product made out of recycled plastic shall be marked as "Recycled".

### **2.3.2 Disparity of the State Govt. Policy from the Central Govt. Policy**

As per Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, there is a complete ban on use, sale, manufacture, recycle of carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic which is less than 50 microns. However, as per notification issued by the Department of Urban Local Bodies, Govt. of Haryana, there is a complete ban on use, sale, manufacture, recycling of plastic carry bags of any thickness w.e.f. August 2013.

### **2.3.3 State Level Advisory Committee**

A state level advisory committee has been constituted as per the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The committee comprises of members from the Haryana State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board to take strict actions against unauthorized manufacturing of Plastic Materials. The Committee will also take required policy decisions and reforms to limit the use of Plastic Materials. Two meetings of SLAC have already been conducted.

### **2.3.4 Current Plastic Waste Generation**

The State generates approximately 210,900 tons per annum of plastic waste. Out of the total dry waste 142,715 is being recycled. Total 361 MRF centers have been set up, where the rag pickers segregate the dry waste into various categories and sell it to the recyclers registered in Delhi. There is no recycling unit in the state. As per Annual Report for the year 2018. There are 59 no. of Multilayered Plastic Manufacturing units in the State and there is no plastic bag manufacturing unit in the State.

### **2.3.5 Initiatives to enforce Plastic ban as well use of plastic waste**

Various Initiatives have been taken by Govt. of Haryana for the reuse of plastic:

#### **A. Initiatives undertaken in various ULBs of Haryana State:**

- (i) Under the notification no 2/8/2013/R issued in the official Gazette of Haryana Govt. vide dated 20th August 2013, complete plastic ban has been enforced in the whole State.
- (ii) **Formalization of Informal Sector** :Total 3710 rag pickers have been identified , which are doing collection and segregation of plastic waste in 361 MRF centers.



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(iii) **Ban on plastic water bottles:** The use of plastic pet water bottles has been banned in all the govt. offices, an initiative taken by the state govt.

(iv) **Ban on Plastic bags in religious places:** The role of religion in society is definitely a dynamic one. Religion affects different societies in different ways and different forms, causing the forms of society to change according to a change in religion. Religion can be a driving force in society to spread awareness regarding plastic bags and its harm on human beings and nature.

Many ULBs have banned the use of plastic/thermocool made utensils for distributing devotional food/langars and are promoting the use of leaf plates (Pattal) for devotional food. This has helped in limiting the generation of plastic waste in the city to some extent (approx. 2 to 5%).

(v) **Involvement of NGOs & Brand Ambassador to Educate people:**

Swachh Bharat Brand Ambassador & NGOs have played a huge role in Haryana in spreading awareness among people regarding the harmful effect of Plastic use and also providing them with alternative solutions. Rallies and awareness programmes have been conducted in schools and colleges in order to create a sense of responsibility and concern towards environmental issues associated with the use of Plastic in the minds of Youth so that they can participate actively towards management of Plastic Waste.

Half Marathons are being planned to be conducted across the cities over the period of time involving the brand ambassador. Though it's not a continuous process but it will bring a huge difference in the mind-set of people and will ensure sustainability of the actions being taken by the ULBs for management of Plastic Waste.



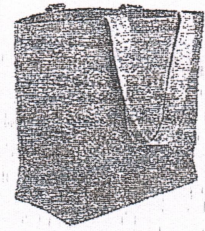
*Rally in Kurukshetra*

(vi) **Use of compostable carry bags:** The ULBs are also promoting the Use of compostable carry bags by the Local Vendors and Market Associations by providing free of cost compostable carry bags to kick start the use of the same by the vendors and citizens and also to make people aware about the benefits of these bags and harmful effects of plastic carry bags on the health and environment. CSR initiatives have been taken by various ULBs of Haryana state e.g. Ambala, Rohtak, Karnal, Gurugram, Bhiwani,



Thanesar, Charkhi Dadri etc. for making recyclable bags, Compostable bags, handmade bags, to limit the use of plastic bags.

- (vii) **Jute bag is great replacement of plastic bag:** Jute bag is great replacement of plastic bag and Sabzi Mandi is one of the greatest source of plastic bags in city. Awareness programmes are being conducted to make people use the old fashion jute bags in place of plastic bags for purchasing groceries and other daily consumable items. Also strict action are being taken against the vendor to stop using the plastic bags.



**Example:** One family on average bring 10 plastic bags from Sabzi mandi in a week. Therefore in a month one family generate 40 plastic bags in a month if one visit Sabzi mandi every week. 10 families generating 400 plastic bag every month which is great problem.

- (viii) **For construction of Roads:** Road construction have been initiated by using plastic waste in the road construction material, which makes the road better resistant towards rain water and water stagnation. It also increases strength of binding of mix.
- (ix) **Recycling & Co-processing in cement Kilns:** Transportation of stored plastic waste in nearest cement kilns for co-processing in the nearby states. The segregated waste plastic materials of different grades at the Material Recovery Facilities operated by the ULBs and collected by the informal waste pickers is being handed over to authorized recyclers for recycling and reuse.
- (x) **EPR Arrangements:** Setting up of buy back collection system through various Brand Owners under Extended Producers Responsibility
- (xi) **Penalty provisions:** The Urban Local Bodies have also prescribed the penalty provisions to impose challan and fine on the violators. The challans are also being imposed on the violators as per provision of the rules. Total 2,398 challans have been imposed amounting to Rs. 2,650,750 till June 2019.

#### **B. Specific Initiatives undertaken by Municipal Corporation Gurugram:**

- (i) **For Construction of Roads:**

As a pilot project, the first road was constructed with plastic waste in sector 51, Gurugram on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2018. Thereafter, the usage of waste plastic material in road construction is made compulsory from 1st April 2019. Municipal Corporation Gurugram has entered into an MOU on 12.02.2019 with a private party and as per the terms of MOU the company will purchase the plastic waste from the rag-pickers, at the rate of Rs. 6/kg (this will provide additional income to them & will be helpful in making them self-reliant), segregate the suitable material, shred it to usable size & then will provide it to the road contractors for its use in bituminous road constructions.



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Authorized agency has started the setting up of Collection-cum-purchase-cum-processing center for plastic to roads, at various places. Facility started operation from 17.05.19.

**(ii) Establishment of learning center for Segregation & Awareness:**

MCG in-collaboration with NGO "Iamgurugram", SAAF, Gurugram first and SAAHAS conducted "what we can do?" workshop and created Toxic chamber produced from waste plastic and e-waste to aware general public about the correct waste management procedures and hazards of illegal dumping/disposal on environment and health.

Various workshops have been conducted for the awareness of public, where the school students were involved. MCG also recognized the Survey conducted by MDI faculty and students along with Volunteers4India Initiatives, for understanding the plastic recycling and public behavior towards plastic segregation.

A Learning center at Wazirabad Bandh has been developed by MCG and MCG is organizing regular awareness activities at Learning Center, Wazirabad bandh with School Kids.

**(iii) Plastic Waste challan against violation**

MCG is regularly doing monitoring and issuing challans to violators for open burning of waste (garbage or plastic), littering and use of polythene in and around the city

**(iv) Setting up of buy back collection system through various Brand Owners under Extended Producers Responsibility.**

**C. Specific Initiatives undertaken by Municipal Corporation Bhiwani:**

**(i) Seized 25 Quintal plastic (equivalent to 12,50,000 bags) in last one year.**

MC Bhiwani is regularly doing monitoring and has seized 25 quintal plastic in one year.

**(ii) Ban on the use of Plastic disposables items at Banquet & Party halls.**

MC Bhiwani enforced the banning of plastic disposal items i.e. plastic cutlery etc in the banquet halls and party halls.

**(iii) For constructing of roads**

MC Bhiwani has also initiate the use of plastic waste into the construction of roads

**2.4 Action Plan to Manage Plastic Waste**

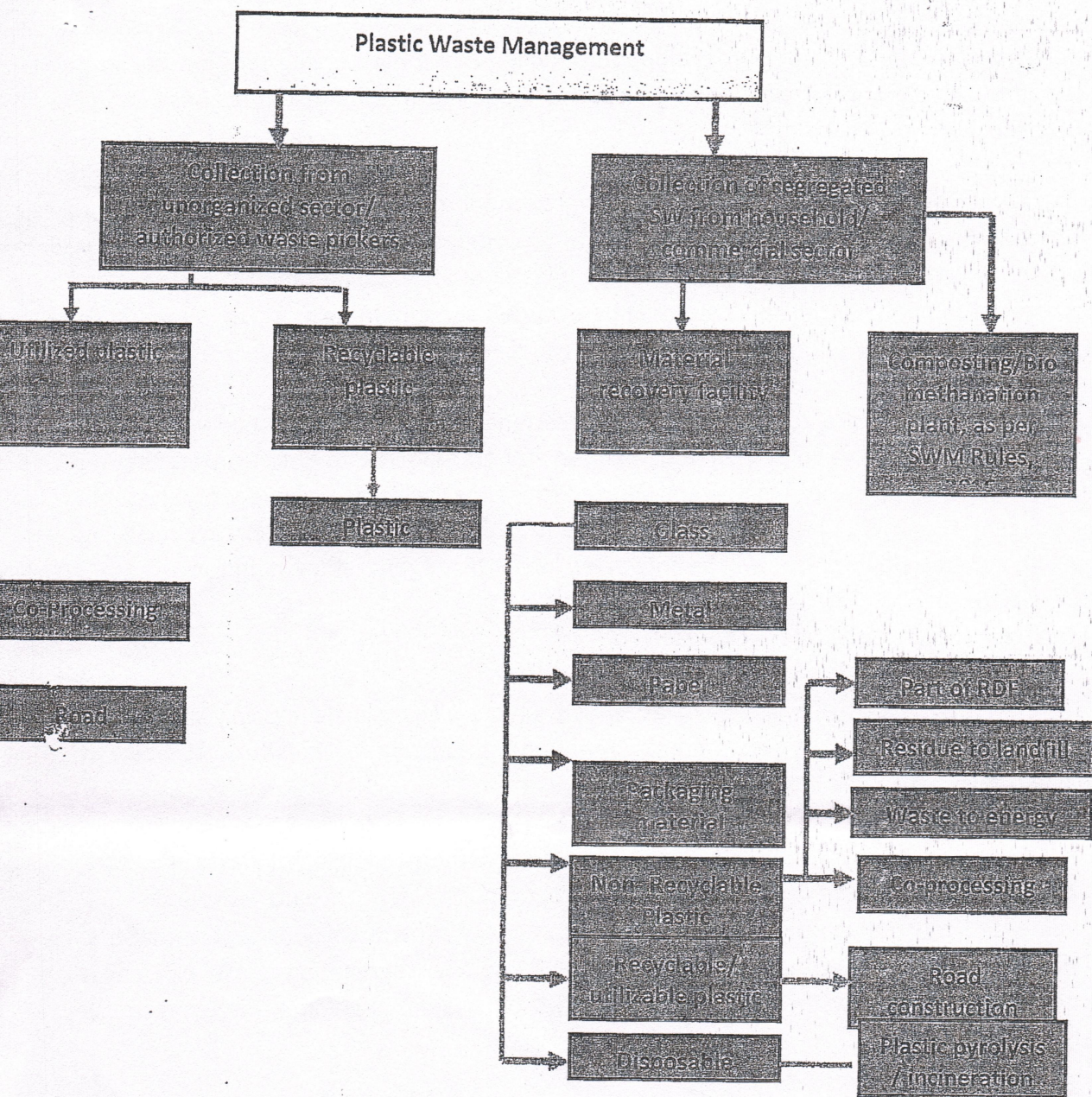
Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi has issued Guidelines for disposal of non recyclable fraction (Multi Layered) Plastic Waste as per Rule of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended 2018. As per Rule, the primary responsibility for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet of pouches of packaging is of producers, importers and brand owners who introduce the product in the market they need to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products. The Plan of collection is to be submitted to State Pollution Control Board while applying for consent to establish or operate or renewal.

The concerned Local Bodies responsible for collection, storage, segregation, transportation and disposal of waste in their jurisdiction have adopted the following recommended process



for collection, segregation, utilization and disposal of plastic waste as depicted in Figure 1:

Figure 1: Process Flow Diagram for Plastic Waste Management



For management of plastic waste generated from different activities, the following actions are being taken by the Urban Local Bodies department, for Implementation by local authorities and concessionaires/private agencies:

#### 2.4.1 Cluster Based Integrated Solid Waste Management Approach:

The Government of Haryana has undertaken development of solid waste services in the State through a cluster-based Integrated Solid Waste Management approach. These integrated solid



waste management projects are being developed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with the aim to reduce the amount of waste being disposed, while maximizing resource conservation and resource recovery.

All 86 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been broadly grouped into 14 clusters out of which 4 will include Waste-to-Energy plants and 10 will be Waste-to-Compost/RDF processing clusters. Two Waste to Energy projects i.e. Gurugram-Faridabad Cluster and Sonapat-Panipat cluster have already been awarded and Panchkula cluster will be awarded soon. Remaining clusters are under tendering process in phase wise manner.

As part of the scope of the project the selected concessionaire will collect the solid waste from Door of the waste generators in segregated manner and transport it to the Transfer Station (equipped with Material Recovery Facility) and Waste Processing Facility for recovery of recyclable materials including recyclable plastic materials and sell it to the authorized recyclers for recycling and reuse. The non-recyclable plastic will be converted into RDF for generation of energy.

#### **2.4.2 Waste Management at small scale (ULB wise):**

Apart from Integrated Waste Management approach all the ULBs are developing small scale Material Recovery facilities for dry waste management and processing facilities for wet waste at ward and city levels.

As part of this approach all the ULBs are ensuring 100% door to door collection of waste and 100% source segregation of waste for which the procurement of requisite resources i.e. compartmentalized covered vehicles, placement of twin-bin system and development of Material recovery facility is under progress. For achieving 100% source segregation mass awareness programmes are conducted by the ULBs and use of two bin system is being enforced at household levels.

Presently the segregated recyclable plastic materials is being handover to the authorized recyclers and non-recyclable plastic is being sent to cement processing plants to be used as RDF.

**2.4.3 Timeline for ULBs to set up system** for plastic waste management was accorded as one year from date of publication of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 i.e by 17.03.2017. However, the time period has already lapsed. The revised timelines for completion of various activities are given below:



O.		Revised Timelines	Responsible Officer
1	Framing of bye-laws by all ULBs incorporating provision of the Rules, user fee to be charged from waste generators for plastic waste management, penalties/fines for littering, burning plastic waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019	State will form the draft bye laws and Municipal Corporations, and Municipal Councils will notify them after amending as per the local conditions
2	Door to Door collection of plastic waste by all ULBs	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019	Commissioners, Municipal
3	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-degradable, recyclable and domestic hazardous waste	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019	Corporations & EOs, Municipal Councils
4	Setting up of at least one Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) by all ULBs	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019	
5	Segregation of Recyclable and Non-Recyclable plastic waste at MRF	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019	
6	Channelization of Recyclable Plastic Waste to registered recyclers	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2019	
7	Channelization of Non-Recyclable Plastic Waste for use either in Cement kilns, in Road construction, or as RDF	February 2020	
8	Creating awareness among all the stakeholders about their responsibility by all ULBs	Regular activity	
9	Surprise checkings of littering, open burning of plastic waste or committing any other acts of public nuisance	Regular activity	

#### 2.4.4 Timelines for Registration, Inspection and Annual Report

S. No.	Name of the activity	Prescribed Timelines	Responsible Officer
1	Grant of Registration to Recyclers, Producers, Importers, Manufacturers and Brand-Owners	45 days from receipt of application as per Rules	Env. Engineers/ Regional Officers, HSPCB
2	Random inspection of Recyclers, Producers, Importers, Manufacturers and Brand-Owners	Yearly basis	
3	Submission of Annual Return by ULBs	30 <sup>th</sup> June of every year	Commissioners / EOs of corporations & councils



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respectively

Registration of recyclers, Producer, Manufacturer and Brand-Owners under the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, shall be done by HSPCB on top priority.

#### **2.4.5 Timelines for Producers/Importers and Brand Owners under Extended Producer Responsibility**

S. No.	Name of the activity	Revised Timelines
1	Working out modality for waste collection system	31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019
2	Submission of Action Plan for collecting back the multi-layered plastic waste and other plastic waste	31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019
3	Phasing out manufacture and use of non-recyclable/non-energy recoverable multi-layered plastic	31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2020

#### **2.4.6 Social Awareness and public education**

Awareness / Sensitization campaigns to discourage use of single use plastic shall be organized throughout the State. Focused programmes will be undertaken for students and young adults to inculcate a behavioral change regarding plastic usage and to promote the use of plastic alternate materials such a jute and compostable bags. The ULBs and Gram Panchayats have to play an important role in this field.

#### **2.4.7 Adoption of Plastic Ban in the bye Laws and provision of penalties**

Each ULB shall adopt ban on plastic in its bye laws and provide provisions for penalties against the offenders/violators.

#### **2.4.8 Strengthening of the recycling sector**

Recycling, reuse, or alternative use of plastic waste can help reduce the amount of virgin plastic produced. There is a need to support up scaling of recycling of single-use plastic items and promote small scale or micro enterprises. The MoEF & CC through a Central Sector Scheme titled 'Creation of Management Structure for Hazardous Substances' provides financial assistance for innovative technologies and novel treatment options for better management of different waste streams.



## Chapter 3: Training and Capacity Building

### 3.1 Importance

It is important to enhance the capability and skills of the officers of stakeholder departments for effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Action Plan. Therefore, training and capacity building programmes related to various technical aspects are required to be conducted for different functionaries of relevant departments & organizations at various levels of hierarchies.

### 3.2 Objectives

- i. Raising awareness and changing the mindset.
- ii. Building trust and appreciation for the purpose of various Environment Protection Plans, environmental concerns, issues, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. Improving skills regarding existing practices, procedures and methodologies.
- iii. Promoting an integrated and holistic approach for addressing the concerns.
- iv. Enhancing core competencies of concerned stakeholders in relevant areas of environment improvement.
- v. Strengthening institutional arrangements
- vi. Reinforcing accountabilities and identifying aspects that require improvement  
Understanding new challenges and requirements

### 3.3 Need Assessment

Specific modules for training of nodal and other responsible officers of various line departments involved in implementation of Plastic waste Action Plan are required to be developed, for which need assessment would be carried out.

### 3.4 Involvement of Institutions and Experts

Organizations of national & international repute having expertise in the area of environment in general and plastic waste management in particular shall be involved for conducting need specific trainings & capacity building programmes for various target groups and officials of stakeholder departments. Experts would also be involved in developing knowledge products and information material on various issues & technologies for creating mass awareness to build a responsible society with an aim of having proper waste management.



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## Chapter 4 – Monitoring Requirements and Formats

### 4.1 Monitoring Requirements

There is need to monitor the progress of compliance of waste management as prescribed under various Rules and envisaged under Action Plan for management of different types of waste.

### 4.2 Monitoring Mechanism of Plastic Waste

A MIS shall be prepared and monthly monitoring of progress of following actions items will be done by Department of Urban Local Bodies as per the proformas given in Annexure- A The monthly/quarterly/six monthly/annual data will be incorporated by the stakeholder departments in the MIS, which will be helpful in assessing the progress of the activities w.r.t proposed timelines:

- i. Framing of bye-laws for plastic waste management
- ii. Setting up of Material Recovery Facilities
- iii. Monitoring of MRFs for segregation and channelization of plastic waste
- iv. Monitoring of the awareness programmes to discourage use of single use plastic etc.
- v. Monitoring of littering/open burning of plastic waste
- vi. **Monitoring of Registration under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016**  
Progress regarding the registration granted under the PWM rules to the producers/brand owners/recycler/manufacture will be reported by HSPCB on quarterly basis.
- vii. **Monitoring of random inspection of Recyclers, Producers, Importers, Manufacturers and Brand-Owners**  
Progress regarding inspections conducted and action taken report will be taken by HSPCB on regular basis.
- viii. **Monitoring of Annual Return to be filed by ULBs.**  
Annual reports are required to be submitted before 30<sup>th</sup> June of every year by each ULB. The progress regarding the submission of the same shall be reported by Department of Urban Local Bodies on yearly basis.
- ix. **Monitoring of Extended Producer Responsibility**  
Progress regarding obtaining of registration and submission of action plan by Brand-Owner/Producer/Importer shall be reported by HSPCB on yearly basis.
- x. **Monitoring of the ban on plastic carry bags in the State**  
Progress regarding the no of violators engaged in manufacturing and usage of plastic carry bags in each ULB & district and no of challans issued shall be reported by Department of Urban Local Bodies and HSPCB on quarterly basis.



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## **Chapter 5 – Governance and Supervision**

### **5.1 Monitoring of Progress and Compliance with the Rules**

#### **5.1.1 Concerned Departments/ Agencies**

Monitoring will be done by the concerned Departments/Agencies, which are executing or responsible for particular activities and it will be their primary responsibility to ensure compliance of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and further amended 2018.

#### **5.1.2 State Level Monitoring Committee Body**

As per clause no. 16 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the Govt. of Haryana had constituted the **State Level Monitoring Committee Body** under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Urban Local Bodies Department, Haryana. The Committee shall meet at least once in six months to monitor the implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

#### **5.1.3 Apex Monitoring Committee**

Apex Monitoring Committee has been constituted in the matter of OA No. 606 of 2018 in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 20.8.2018 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, Former President, NCDRC, Former Chairman, Law Commission of India. The Apex Monitoring Committee may formulate guidelines/directions which may be useful to the Regional Monitoring Committees/ State Monitoring Committees and the States/Union Territories.

#### **5.1.4 State Level Committee**

State level Committee in the matter of OA No. 606 of 2018 has been constituted in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 16.1.2019 to monitor the compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, Plastic waste Management Rules, and Bio Medical Waste Management Rules in the State which is headed by Justice Pritam Pal, Former Judge Punjab and Haryana High Court (Retd.)

#### **5.1.5 District Level Special Task Force**

District Level Special Task Force in the matter of OA No. 606 of 2018 has been constituted in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 16.1.2019 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has already been constituted and comprising of the following:

- I. Representative of Deputy Commissioner
- II. Commissioner MC/ EO MC
- III. Representative of Superintendent of Police
- IV. Representative of District Legal Services Authority Additional Deputy Commissioner
- V. Regional Officer, HSPCB
- VI. Other officials



## 5.2 State Level Committee under Department of Environment

State Level Committee under Chairmanship of Administrative Secretary, Department of Environment has also been constituted and comprising of the following:

- I. Director, Health & family Welfare
- II. Director, Urban Local Bodies
- III. Director, Rural Development & Panchayats
- IV. Director, Industries and Commerce
- V. Director, Environment
- VI. Chairman, HSPCB
- VII. Joint Director, Environment -- Convener

### 5.2.1 The Committee shall have the following functions:

- (i) Review of Implementation of the Rules and NGT orders
- (ii) The Committee shall give its recommendation to Apex Committee on quarterly basis for effective implementation of the Waste Management Rules.

## 5.3 State Apex Committee under Chief Secretary

State Apex Committee under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary will be comprising of the following:

- I. Administrative Secretary, Health & Family Welfare
- II. Administrative Secretary, Urban Local Bodies
- III. Administrative Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayats
- IV. Administrative Secretary, Industries and Commerce
- V. Administrative Secretary, Housing and Urban Development
- VI. Administrative Secretary, Environment
- VII. Chairman, HSPCB
- VIII. Additional Secretary, Environment -- Convener

### 5.3.1 The Committee shall have the following functions:

- (i) Taking Policy decisions as per recommendations received from State Level Committee.
- (ii) The Committee shall meet once in six months.

## 5.4 Standing Committees

The above Committees are standing committees. These will also work as Special Task Force or any other name given by NGT or other courts. They may invite any other officer as part of the committee as may be required and similarly the functions can be added as may be required.



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## **Chapter 6 – Risk Mitigation Plan**

### **6.1 Identification of Major Risks in the Action Plan**

The Action Plan to manage plastic waste is a complex multi sectoral and multi-agency action plan. Successful implementation would face many challenges. Following major risks have been identified:

- i. Accuracy and completeness of Baseline Data
- ii. Completeness of Project timelines
- iii. Financial closure and timely releases of funds
- iv. Tracking the Progress and program management

It is important to devise strategies and plan to mitigate the identified risks. An action plan will remain on paper if the bottlenecks and the risks are not dealt satisfactorily. Mitigation plan for each of the identified risk has been prepared in the following paras.

#### **6.2 Accuracy and completeness of Baseline Data**

Due to non-development of IT system for all the regulatory formats and monitoring information system, the information about the plastic waste generation viz-a-viz its channelization to registered recyclers and segregation & collection system could not be properly validated and there could be gaps in the same, which may lead to substantial alterations in the plans. In order to ensure accuracy and completeness of baseline data, the IT based MIS shall be developed.

#### **6.3 Completeness of Project timelines**

In order to ensure accuracy and completeness of proposed timelines, each Administrative Department has been asked to firmly adhere to the timelines for implementation of Action plan after taking into account all the relevant factors, in compliance to the orders of Hon'ble NGT. Further, the Departments have also been advised to involve civil society for concrete and substantial outcomes.

#### **6.4 Financial closure and timely releases of funds**

Availability of funds for completing the activities on time is a major risk. The activities such as setting up of Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and processing units for high calorific non-recyclable waste including Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and Waste to Energy (WTE) plants and 100% coverage of D2D collection of segregated plastic waste have still not achieved financial closure. In case of non-timely execution of plan, substantial blame has been apportioned to lack of regular release of funds, which resulted in failure of environmentally sound treatment & disposal of plastic waste. In order to overcome the challenges, efforts will be made towards:



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- i. Seeking a firm commitment of Department of Finance to release the funds for the activities on priority.
  - ii. In case of Installation of MRFs and Processing facilities, seeking firm commitment of Deptt. Of Urban Local Bodies to treat this as committed expenditure on highest priority and release the funds regularly. Further, arrangement may be worked out with the Administrative Department to do vetail resources under other relevant schemes including Swatchh Bharat Abhiyaan.

#### 6.5 Tracking the Progress and program management

The action plan for management of plastic waste is a complex, multi department and multi agency program and the current capacity available in HSPCB is not adequate to track the progress of various milestones and carry out effective program management for successfully implementing the activities. In order to mitigate the risk, a dedicated team with requisite Program Management and IT skills will be positioned to collect data, analyze the same, prepare status updates, escalate issues and assist various committees in review and issue resolution.



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Annexure-A

1. Framing of bye-laws for plastic waste management (monthly basis)

S.NO	Name of ULB	Draft preparation of Bye-Laws by Urban Local Bodies	Final notification by ULB

2. Setting up of MRF (monthly basis)

Name of ULB	No. of MRF constructed	No. of MRF operational	Final requirement



### 3. Monitoring of MRFs for segregation and channelization of plastic waste (monthly basis)

Name of ULB	Segregation of Plastic Waste Into Recyclable & Non-Recyclable Plastic Waste started (Yes/No)	If yes, Qty. of segregated plastic waste		Qty. of recyclable plastic waste channelized		Qty. of non-recyclable plastic waste disposed	
		Qty. of recyclable plastic waste collected (in kgs)	Qty. of non-recyclable plastic waste collected (in kgs)	Qty. of recyclable plastic waste disposed off to authorized recycler (in kgs)	Qty. of recyclable plastic waste disposed off through another means (in kgs)	Qty. of non-recyclable plastic waste used in road construction (in kgs)	Qty. of non-recyclable plastic waste used in cement kilns/RDF (in kgs)

### 4. Monitoring of the awareness programmes to discourage use of single use plastic etc. (monthly basis)

Name of ULB	No. of awareness programs conducted Through interpersonal communication (face to face)/public meetings, etc.	
	No. of Programmes	No. of participants

### 5. Monitoring of littering/open burning of plastic waste (monthly basis)

S. NO.	Action taken against violators	
	No. of Challans issued	Amount of fine collected in Rs.



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6. Monitoring of Registration under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (Quarterly basis)

Category	No. of units identified	No. of units obtained registration	Remaining no. of units yet to obtain registration	Action taken against the violator
Producer				
Brand Owner				
Recycler				
Manufacturer				

7(a) Monitoring of the ban on plastic carry bags in the State (Quarterly Basis)

Name of ULB	No. of violators found regarding use of plastic carry bags	Amount of fine collected in Rs.

7(b) Monitoring of random inspection of Recyclers, Producers, Importers, Manufacturers and Brand Owners (Half yearly basis)

Name of the Regional Office	No. of recyclers, producers, importers, manufacturers and brand owners identified	Monitoring status	Action taken against violators
		Required to be visited in year	